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Mr. Cleveland was never more sure in his life that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts him.

House.

Judge Maynard, of New York, should go to Mississippi or some such State where the stealing of election returns is popular.

Boss McKane had 6,218 names registered for voting at Gravesend, but only 3,678 votes were cast. The scoundrels did not dare vote the rest of the names.

If Mr. Cleveland had waited until after election to write his Thanksgiving proclamation there is some reason to suspect that he wouldn't have found anything to be grateful for.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, may be the most asinine of the gubernatorial cranks, but as a writer of Thanksgiving proclamations he is not in it with Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon.

If the Democratic Congress listens to the advice of the Democratic and Cleveland organs it will not heed the people's warning of Tuesday not to meddle with the free-trade buzz-saw. The wicked often pass on to be punished.

Now that Senator Voorhees has bearded the President in his den by going to his Woodley retreat regardless of the sign "keep out," and forced the commissioning of Joshua Jump, the boys will shout louder than ever for him.

One can scarcely believe the report that Attorney-general Smith aspires to succeed Governor Matthews as the Democratic candidate for Governor after his raid upon the school funds. But the Attorney-general has unlimited cheek.

Secretary Hoke Smith is said to be the hardest worker in the Cabinet. Very likely his depriving Union veterans of their pensions is a labor of love with Hoke, and he is willing to rise early and sit up late in order to expedite the work.

If Congress, on its return to Washington, would pass a resolution declaring that the protective tariff shall not be touched, in thirty days hundreds of factories would resume and hundreds of thousands of men now idle would find employment,

Pension Commissioner Lochren has remarked that the Democratic reverse was due to the action of "unthinking people." The Commissioner has about as large a obloquy as one man can carry without assailing a majority of the American people.

Considering the fact that Mr. Cleveland's majority in Virginia last year was 50,000 the joy of the Democrats over carrying it at all this year seems rather remarkable. Apparently, they not only abandoned hope of holding their own in Republican States, but were afraid their first born would desert them.

The professional bandits of Arkansas who bave been pursued, caught and imprisoned for train robbery seem to have made a mistake in thinking that because State Treasurers are not punished for robbing Arkansas ordinary and unofficial thieves can rob trains with impunity. Arkansas draws the line of safe stealing on State and county

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, was re-elected on Tuesday by a majority more than double that of two years ago. The Tribune predicts that two years more of his administration will place Detroit in the front rank of American cities in point of municipal enterprise and improvement, and says his election also settles the fact that Detroit will continue to be a Republican stronghold for years to come.

The Mount Vernon Democrat informs its readers that "every Democrat from Indiana in Congress voted to demonetize silver," and says: "The people should see to it that not a single one of them is renominated." Silver has not been demonetized. What the Indiana members voted for was the repeal of the clause requiring the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of illver every month. Silver money occupies the same place in our currency system that it did before the repeal. There is a great deal of ignorance extant on this

Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell is the last person who should charge another man with discourtesy. Among those who know him best he is noted for an autocratic manner, sometimes carried to the point of boorishness. It was his opinion, when Senator, that he was practically king of Illinois and that all the party patronage should be carried in his pocket. On the strength of his claims and representations President Harrison made some of the appointments that he demanded, and several of these turned out to be unfit. Whether it was the discovery of this unfitness or

dissatisfaction with Mr. Farwell's dictatorial manner, or what the cause that led the President to "turn down" the gentleman from Illinois, the Journal does not know, but "turned down" he very properly was. He is a vindictive and no. large-minded man, and when the people of the United States foolishly decided that they wanted a change of tariff policy he drew the hasty conclusion that they were "rebuking" the President for not permitting him and other would-be bosses to have their own sweet will. His assertion that Harrison was responsible for party defeat falls to the ground in face of the fact that in many States he ran ahead of his ticket, and behind in none-a fact that also measures the influence, or rather lack of influence, of Farwell and his soreheaded brethren. However great the misfortune to the country of the political overturning last year, the downfall of small-bore politicians of the Farwell grade is not a matter for regret. He was of no use whatever to his State or the country, unless the appropriation for rain-making, which he secured, can be regarded as important.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

The result of the election in New York devolves a great responsibility on the Republicans of that State, and gives them a fine opportunity to do a good work in the interest of honest politics and good government. The importance of the Republican victory can be estimated by reflecting what a Democratic victory would have meant The election of Maynard would have been an indorsement of the most corrupt practices in politics and a shameless prostitution of the judiciary. If he had been elected the tyranny of Tammany, bad as it has been, would have become immeasurably worse. Emboldened by its success in putting one of its most willing tools in the highest court of the State, it would have gone on from one outrage to another, until the suffrage in New York would have become as much of a farce as it is in the black belt of the South. If New York had gone Democratic, republican form of government would soon have existed in that commonwealth only in name, and the first State in the Union would have passed completely under the control of corruptionists and criminals.

The success of the Republicans has averted these results and put it within their power to do a great work for the State and the party. It is a time for them to remember that "he serves his party best who serves his country best." The way to solidify and strengthen the Republican party in New York is to strike off the manacles which Tammany has fastened on the State, restore to the people the right of a free ballot and lay broad and wide the foundation of honest elections and good government. Having control of the Legislature, they will be able to repeal all the odious laws passed by the stolen Democratic majority two years ago to make Democratic fraud safe and easy, and to enact honest election laws instead. Having control o the constitutional convention, as well as o the Legislature, they will be able to pass a fair and honest apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, and thus restore disfranchised Republicans to their rights. If they are equal to the opportunity and discharge the important duties devolved upon them in the right spirit, they can permanently attach to the Republican party a large proportion of the independents who voted against the Tammany candidate on Tuesday, and can give the party a new lease of life in the great State of New York.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE TO-WARD SILVER.

Before the election returns of Tuesday were received the Kansas City Journal, commenting on a paragraph in the Indianapolis Journal, reasserted its opposition to the general policy and more recent declarations of the Republican party in regard to silver. The Kansas City Journal is the only Republican paper of influence and circulation outside of the silver producing States which holds to the idea that the unlimited and free coinage of silver dollars, or an extensive use of silver as under the Sherman purchase act, can be pursued without putting the country on a silver basis and driving gold out of circulation. This is chiefly due to environment. Most intelligent men whose views are not warped by local or personal interest in silver production, believe that the free coinage of silver or any policy involving the extensive purchase of silver bullion with coin notes by the government would ultimately force the country to silver monometallism, as free coinage has done in Mexico. The Kansas City Journal does not seem to contemplate such a result in the light of a disaster. Most other papers intelligently conducted do.

So far as the Journal is able to ascertain the Republican position on the silver question, there is a desire to use as a legal-tender money as much silver as can be used without having its purchasing power depreciated, compared with gold. The production of silver is an American industry, conbe done to make a market for it without running the risk of the silver monometallism which prevails in Mexico, and which would bring general disaster to this country. If it shall appear in the future that more silver than the present large stock of dollars can be kept on a parity with gold dollars the Republican party will favor such legislaiton as will increase it. The general opinion at the present time is that it is not safe to undertake to keep a larger amount of silver on a parity with gold than we have. Furthermore, if any international action can be taken which will insure a larger use for silver as money, the Republican party will take the lead in the movement. In short, following the example of France, the Republican party will do all it can to extend the use of silveas money without sacrificing the interests of the country to silver monometallism. The examples of China, India, and even of Mexico, are not so inspiring as to be fol-

As showing the tendency of Republican sentiment on this question and the confidence the people in the best agricultural States have in the Republican position the | Kansas City Journal is referred to the re-

sult in Iowa. There the Republicans declared for the repeal of the Sherman purchase act, both Senators and all the Republican Representatives voted for it, and now the people have indorsed their action by an old-fashioned Republican majority. If a national Republican convention were held to-day more than nine-tenths of its delegates would sustain the Republicans who voted to repeal the Sherman purchase act, not because they are hostile to silver, but because they fear that a continuation of the purchase policy indefinitely would eventually force the country to the use of silver money only.

BUSINESS METHODS IN CITY AF-FAIRS.

The suggestion of the controller to the effect that if the expenditures of the departments are not kept far below the appropriations made by the Sullivan Council the city will be another \$100,000 behind a year hence, because so large a part of the revenues of the present year has been anticipated and expended, is a timely one. Why should not the expenditures be kept within the appropriations? Day after day during the campaign the Journal published figures showing that the expenditures for three important branches of the city service in which the most money is expended were 59 per cent. higher during the last fiscal year than during 1889. It showed that the present appropriation for the pay roll of the fire department is \$113,096.20, or \$11,817.19 more than was expended by the Sullivan regime last year, and for the police pay roll \$104,048.75, or \$17,162.04 more than was expended last year. The Journal was told by Mayor Denny and others familiar with city affairs that the expenditures of the Sullivan administration were extravagant, and yet the appropriations for these two pay rolls are, respectively, 11 and 20 per cent. more than the Sullivan expenditures for the year ending Aug. 31, 1892. Again, why expend to the limit of the appropriations?

There is a vicious idea abroad that public officers are rather in duty bound to expend all the money which is appropriated to them, and that if they fail in this respect, a few men who might have been paid for services or materials have been wronged That was the idea, evidently, of the Board of Safety under the Sullivan regime. If that control had been continued the pay rolls of the fire and police departments would have reached the limit of the appropriations. But this is not the Sullivan regime. A new rule should be adopted, namely, that the boards which are charged with city expenditures should be governed by the same principles which are observed by successful business men in the management of private affairs. This was what the taxpayers of Indianapolis were promised by Mayor Denny, and they expect that the pledge will be redeemed. So long has the vicious theory that public appropriations are spoils, and that the party in power has the right to employ two men to do the work of one been in practice, that a change to business methods will make a considerable number of otherwise excellent people very indignant. Nevertheless, the mass of taxpayers are in favor of business methods

in public affairs. Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, has received from the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry a letter requesting that in the revision of the tariff which is to be made the present duties on agricultural products may not

be disturbed. The letter says: It is generally conceded that in former revisions of the tariff agriculture has not received the same measure of protection accorded to other industries, and in the late revision the farmers appeared before the committee and secured, in nearly every instance, such duties as have proved of great benefit to them; and they desire that the duties be maintained as long as protection is accorded to any industry in the land. We earnestly protest against the removal of the duty from any agricultural product, such as wool, vegetables, fruits, y, eggs, live stock, dairy products and tobacco, unless the products of the factory and mine be also left without protection. Wool is the finished production of the farmer, just the same as cloth is the finished product of the manufacturer.

This is a reasonable request, but it is not likely to be heeded. The keynote of Democratic tariff reform is free wool, and that is likely to be accompanied by a repeal or reduction of the duties on other agricultural products.

The Marion Chronicle says the Property Owners' Protective Association of that city has published a black list of delinquent renters and persons who refuse or are unatle to pay their grocers' bills. The first list contains the names of 494 persons, and the second a larger number. The alleged object of the publication is the mutual protection of landlords and grocers, but it looks very much as if there were an element of spite or revenge in it. No doubt a large proportion of these delinquents would gladly pay their arrears of rent and grocery bills if they could. Many, perhaps most of them, are victims of hard luck and hard times. They are down, and it is cruel and cowardly to kick a man when he is down. The landlords and grocers would appear to better advantage if, instead of blacklisting their unfortunate debtors and trying to shut off every avenue of credit to them, they would lend sequently Republicans would do all that can I them a helping hand and assist them to get on their feet.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania is as distinct a triumph of protection as that in Ohio. While national issues were not made as prominent in Pennsylvania as they were in Ohio, the fact that the former State is the seat of so many protected industries and the home of so many unemployed workmen made the tariff issue very prominent. The result, as in Ohio, was an overwhelming victory for protection. In Pittsburg, a great manufacturing center, the workingmen showed their interest by thronging about the polls all day, and at night they were conspicuous among the vast crowds that celebrated the Republican victory in the streets. So it was in all the manufacturing centers. Everywhere the American workingman protested against striking down American industries.

By some mistake or neat bit of pipe-laying one J. Henry Kraft, of Chicago, was put upon the Republican ticket as one of the four candidates for superior judge with Judge Gary. After the nomination was made it was discovered that Kraft had supported Altgeld for Governor against the Republican candidate. When he was asked

to explain he admitted the correctness of the charge and made a defense, but refused to retire from the ticket. When the votes were counted election night all of the Republican candidates for judges, and, in fact, for every other office, were found to be elected except Mr. Kraft, who was defeated, running over twelve thousand behind Judge Gary, although supported by the socialistic element. No Republican should have voted for Kraft.

It is difficult to find a motive for the act of the Barcelona bomb-thrower. When a Nihilist attempts to blow up a government building or kill a government official one can understand that he thinks he is attacking the government itself. When murderous crank attempts to murder a banker or millionaire, something like a motive can be found in the revenge he seeks against the owners of wealth. But the Barcelona bomb-thrower hurled death and destruction among an audience of innocent pleasure seekers against none of whom he could have had any grudge or grievance. He committed wholesale murder for the mere fun of the thing. For such a crime no motive can be found but that of diabolical hatred of all mankind.

Retail merchants in this city report marked improvement in trade since the close of the world's fair. The reason is obvious. As long as that great attraction lasted a great many persons were saving and even borrowing money to attend it. It would be safe to say that at least \$250,000 went from this city to Chicago during the fair. The drain was continuous during the summer. With the close of the fair money will find its way into the old channels and local trade will revive. This will be measurably true in other cities and towns throughout the State, and it will contribute in no small degree to easier financial conditions.

A congressional friend of Mr. Cleveland tells a Washington correspondent that the President will probably not reappoint Judge Hornblower to the Supreme Bench. The refusal of the Senate to act in his case Mr. Cleveland regards as a practical rejection, which of course it is. If, on reappointment, he could be sure of a confirmation at the next session, it would be a different matter, but there is no reason to suppose that Hill's hostility will hereafter be less, and it would seem that Hornblower would hardly care to risk a second stab from the New York Senator. Hornblower's friends will, it is said, insist that he be reappointed.

As Haughville is an independent municipality it has a right to manage its affairs as it sees fit, but the Journal takes leave to say that its Council has committed an outrage on the people in giving a long-term franchise to the Citizens' Street-railroad Company practically for nothing. The franchise is very valuable, and will increase in value as years pass. All that the town gets in return for it is an assurance of electric railroad transit. This was assured anyhow. If the Council had it would have found the railroad company knocking at the front door before long and offering a substantial equivalent for the franchise. The action of the Council is so utterly stupid and indefensible as to raise a suspicion that improper means were used in securing it.

S. W. Burnham, chief clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, has been appointed professor of practical astronomy at the University of Chicago, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. The peculiarity of the appointment is that Mr. Burnham never has been a teacher and never saw the inside of a college. As an astronomer he is a selfmade and self-taught man, having been aided in his studies only by books and instruments. He has achieved distinction as an observer and is very high authority in everything relating to double stars. The duties of the position will only occupy him two or three nights a week, and will not interfere with those of his court clerkship.

At the request of Mr. E. E. Perry, of this city, secretary of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, the Secretary of State has agreed to instruct American consuls in all European countries which import American wheat products to make a report to the department on how such products are received in the European market, what objection there is, if any, to them, and how the market may best be stimulated. It is hoped the reports will contain valuable information on the points indicated and result, eventually, in materially extending the foreign market for American wheat.

The News takes a column of editorial space in which to assure the public that the bronze group of figures on the public library building is meant for decoration or ornament, and should be considered from an artistic and not a merely practical standpoint. Without this valuable information the News's readers might have gone on thinking that the group was placed there to hold the building down and was to be considered as ballast.

Grand Army men, regardless of party, will be delighted to learn that John Palmer, who was commander-in-chief in 1891-92, and one of the best, was elected Secretary of State in New York, running above the average of the ticket.

The Atlanta Constitution's headlines over the election news were: "New York Lost," "Ohio Goes Wrong," "Iowa Goes to the Bad," "Boston Sends Bad News," "Kentucky Is Safe." So much depends on the way one looks at things.

November.

No sleet, No snow; No biting, blustering breezes blow. No wintry ills Dame Nature chills,-

The winds come whispering from the hills

No hail,

No rain,

As soft and calm And breathing balm Of flow'rs and hay As erst they blew in blooming May. And yet with sadness we remember That this is bleak and drear November.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. His Unexpected Answer.

-J. G.

She-How little salary do you think a young man might marry on? He-Well, if the girl is extra old and ugly, she ought to give him \$5,000 a year at the very least.

Just Fate.

There was a young man in Bellaire, Who said: "When I was at the faire-" So they jumped on his neck And left him a wreck, With his heels sticking up in the aire.

The Gentle Sport. Fond Mother-But, Edward, dear, foot-

ball seems so brutal to me. Edward-That is just a woman's view of the matter. It is the most gentlemanly sport possible. You recollect Billy Simmons, who was here last summer? Well,

I happened to kick off his ear in the course of the play last week, and on the very instant the game was ended, mother, I went right to his cot in the hospital and apologized to him.

Our Elastic Language.

Inquiring Foreigner-Who were those old men we just met in procession? They looked military, though they seemed a little too old to belong to the army. Citizen-Oh, they were some of the Grand

Army boys. I. F.-And those young fellows who were howling in that peculiar manner? Citizen-They were some of our college

STATE PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

The Cleveland object lesson has been well learned.-Richmond Telegram. Now let the Republicans of Indiana whet their scythes for the harvest of 1894.-Go-

It looks very much as though the American people not only wanted protection, but that they were going to have it.-Seymour Republican. Had Indiana voted on Tuesday the whole

disreputable Democratic gang now running State politics would have been turned down by a plurality of 20,000.-Wabash Plain

The people are again voting for a change. The boys voted for a change last year, and now have no change; this year they voted for a change in order that they may have some change.—Greencastle Banner-Times. The result rejuvenates the Republican

party. It gives new strength and life to it Around the chosen leaders new enthusiasts will gather and the work of building up America will go on.-Logansport Journal. The result in Iowa shows the Republicans that local option is more popular than prohibition. If the party fulfills its promises, which it no doubt will, Iowa will have local option instead of prohibition. - Goshen

The elections Tuesday were full notice to the Democratic party to stay its hands in its destructive policy. The protest may be disregarded, but if it is it will be made doubly emphatic next year.-Huntington

"You can fool all the people part of the time and you can fool part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." And Tuesday was one of the times they wouldn't be fooled .- Richmond Item.

The lessons of the elections held yesterday are such that no one can fail to undertsand them. They indicate a desire of the people to put back into power in every branch of the government the Republican party.-Muncie Times. The people came down like a thousand of

And the ballots they wielded came fast and came thick; And the wreckers all fled from the wrath of that host. As they shrank from the heat of their ter-

-New Albany Tribune. Corruption has been as signally condemned in New York as free trade has been overwhelmed and buried from sight in Ohio and Massachusetts. The people have demanded protection for their own interests, and they have demanded that hereafter the elections of the country shall be freed from fraud and corruption.-Seymour Republican.

The people have voted lack of confidence in the Democratic party, and the practical unanimity of public sentiment thus expressed signifies popular distrust of the administration now in power. Sovereign Americans have spoken and the voice is resonant with significance. The Democratic party has been tried in the balance and has been found wanting .- Lafayette Cour-

The result leaves no room to doubt that if the contest had been a presidential election the Republican party would have carried every Northern State by majorities unprecedented and phenomenal. It would have far surpassed Grant's triumph over Greeley. It is the most splendid vindication of Republican policies and principles, and on the contrary it is the most thorough repudiation of the Democratic party.-Kokomo Tribune.

The awful blow dealt the Democratic doctrine of free trade in Ohio and elsewhere will do more to restore confidence and promote enterprise and prosperity than the repeal of a dozen Sherman silver laws. What has been the matter with the country is the fear of Democratic free trade. This fear will now be largely dissipated, and no one need be surprised to see a genuine revival of our manufacturing industries within the next few months.

ELECTION ECHOES.

This election is the end of Altgeldism. —Chicago Journal. The Lord loveth whom He chasteneth. -Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Free trade is now experiencing that tired

feeling .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. In Kentucky the Legislature is soundly Democratic.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.) Massachusetts appears to have mugwumped the other way .- Detroit Tribune. Does Hon. Larry Neal still regard the

tariff as being unconstitutional?-Washing-The result in a few words: The people have regained their common sense.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Honestly, now, it does look as if this country has had enough of free trade Democracy, doesn't it?-Philadelphia Press. If the silver men had only held up the Senate a little longer the Republicans might have carried the rest of une States .- Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

The magnificent triumph of Tammany Hall is, apparently, at this writing, the one bright feature of yesterday's election from the standpoint of a loyal Democrat.-Daily America (Tammany.)

ALL AROUND THE STATE.

The farmers of Randolph county are blessed with an excellent corn crop, and 99 per cent. of our subscribers could pay up if they desired to do so .- Winchester Herald. John Kinsinger has sold \$2,161 worth of fat hogs since August, and has a good supply for next year. This is what may be called successful farming.-Cambridge City

John G. Robinson sold 800 pounds of choice wool last week to one of the dealers in this place, receiving 14 cents per pound. He says that under the Harrison administration he was paid 20 cents per pound.-Bloomington Progress.

Mrs. J. A. Taylor, of Second street, this city, has a sheet of money scrip of the denomination of 614, 1214, 25 and 50 cents, issued by her father over fifty years ago. Of course its value was based on the integrity and financial responsibility of the issuer. -Elkhart Review.

Mrs. Louis Miller, of Stewartsville, has brought her thirtieth year's supply of mittens to Fretageot's store. She is now in her eighty-first year, has knitted to date 2.283 pairs of mittens and is still knitting. Her husband, Louis Miller, is living in good health at the age of ninety years .- New Harmony Register.

We had the pleasure of taking a stroll through the Acme distillery Monday afternoon. Mr. John Stitzel, the distiller, is clever gentleman from Louisville, who took pleasure in showing us through and setting up a "growler" of apple jack. The brandy made by the Acme, of which we have a sample, is of the best quality.-Tell City

Adam Spence, a well-to-do farmer, residing south of town, who had money deposited in several banks of this city just previous to the recent stringency, sought, a few days ago, to redeposit it, but was refused the privilege. The banks would rather not have the money of men who at every slight indication of tightness in the money market rush to the banks and withdraw their deposits, thereby often starting runs on those institutions and precipitating incipient panic. LaPorte Herald.

The country people now form taxpaying clubs and each year a different member of the organization comes to the city and pays for all the members. A neighborhood bands together, each man putting in the amount of his receipt; then the one whose turn is next visits the city and makes a day of taxpaying. One gentleman from Jackson township came in last Friday or Saturday and had about forty receipts to carry home when he got through.-Greencastle Banner-Times. Russell Hunt was in the city last Satur-

gravel pit on the Sedgwick farm last Wednesday. It was found at a depth of sixteen feet, and was below "hard pan" dirt. More than one hundred skeletons have been dug up in this pit; all the others being found at a depth of from six to seven feet. The skull he had seems to be that of a young woman from twenty to twenty-two years of age, the teeth all being perfect, with the wisdom teeth just cutting. The land on which this pit is located was entered by Bazel Hunt, and was covered with a heavy growth of timber .- Winchester Journal.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The winnings of Baron Hirsch on the tarf this year are said to have aggregated

nearly \$200,000. The Governor of Georgia gets a salary of only \$3,000 a year, but a bill has been introduced to increase it to \$5,000.

On a French tombatone is the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Mdlle. -: died April 2, in her eighty-first year. She never looked her age.' The Lotus Club, of New York, will give

a dinner on Saturday, Nov. 11, in honor of Mark Twain, just prior to his departure for Europe. Charles A. Dana, Seth Low and Gen. Horace Porter will be among the speakers.

The large collection of rare postage stamps left to the British Museum by the late Mr. Tapling, member of Parliament, is now being exhibited in installments in the King's Library there. The collection altogether amounts to several hundred thousand examples, and is valued at £50,000. Georgia's Criminal Superior Court has discontinued the kissing of the Bible in the administration of oaths. Judge Clark, in explaining the order to that effect, says: "Holding up the right hand is the more convenient form. Then the kissing of the book is a very nasty thing. I have heard of people catching disease in that way."

Eight hundred dollars is the price of the purple silk robe and train worn by the Lord Mayor of London on ordinary official occasions. It is velvet-faced and fur-edged. Less costly is his scarlet cloth robe, which he dons on Anglican feast days, while his robe for evening dress is of black satin-damask, and of a pattern which is protected under the patent laws.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is still enthusiastic over his long-handled lawnmower razor, the little gimerack that is warranted not to cut the face. He says he is a little sorry he wrote in such commendatory terms of it if it is going to hurt the barbers' trade. "But," said he, "I had to tell the truth." He found it peculiarly nice to shave by machinery when at sea, when floor, glass and man were all "describing those complex curves which make cycles and epicycles seem like simplicity itself."

They are telling the story in San Francisco, where Mr. Irving and Miss Terry had unusual social attentions, that at a dinner given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. De Young, Miss Terry was unable to be present on account of her neuralgia. This Mr. Irving kindly explained. "But I assure you," murmured Mr. Irving to his hostess, "Miss Terry is most disappointed, and she had a new dress, too, for the occasion." Then a happy thought struck him. "But here is the dress. Stand up, Edith, and show them all your mother's new

Belle Boyd, the rebel spy, famous during the war, has gone on the lecture platform. She is now past fifty, and her reddish blonde hair has become almost white. She has three children and is divorced from her third husband. She is chicfly remembered from her scheme by which she caused Lieutenant Harding, of the federal army, to permit a confederate officer to escape, after which Harding deserted the Union army and fled to England, where he married Miss Boyd. Afterward both returned and became sples in the confeder-

ate service. When Music, heavenly maid, was young She knew enough to hold her tongue, When Music, heavenly maid, grew old She learned to barter noise for gold, For Music, in her middle age, Went on the operatic stage.

> -Boston Transcript. The meanest friend of candidate Who's not of the eiect. Is he who wires condolence And sends it in "collect." -Detroit Tribune.

Troops Furnished by Indiana. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your issue of to-day, in answer to a correspondent, you state that by the official records Indiana furnished 195,369 men and 784 paid commutations. That is correct so far as the record furnished by the national government is concerned, but by reference to Adjutant-general Terrell's report, Vol. I, page 106, it will be seen that the whole number of troops furnished by Indiana for the late civil war was 208,376. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the general government did not credit any State with the one-hundred-day or other short-time troops enlisted, and the State did not receive credit for the companies recruited in Indiana for the "Rousseau Brigade," the First or Second Kentucky regiments, the Massachusetts ored regiments, the Ira Harris (N. Y.) Cavalry, naval enlistments, etc. The troops enlisted and credited to this State were bona fide residents of Indiana. Governor Morton did not send recruiting agents into Southern States occupied by Union troops to enlist "contrabands" by the payment of large bounties, as was done by the Governors of

Presidential Possibilities for 1896. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

many Northern States when threatened by

the draft.

Indianapolis, Nov. 9.

W. R. H.

On the tariff question McKinley has gone further in the direction of commercial isolation for the country than Harrison perhaps would be willing to go if he were permitted to define the party's policy on this question, and he has gone further than Western Republicans in general would like to see him go again, but if the tariff be the absorbing issue in 1896 he will be a towering figure in the convention. The chances of nomination as between McKinley and Harrison depend largely upon the action of the Democrats upon this question. If they make the savage and sweeping assault on the protective policy which their platform demands and which many of their leaders advocate McKinley's nomination in 1896 is inevitable, while if their course be more moderate and conservative, and the tariff thus be forced to some extent into the background, Harrison is likely to be the candidate.

Work to Be Done. Philadelphia North American.

Notwithstanding the result of yesterday's elections, there will remain to be done without unnecessary delay several things absolutely necessary to the preservation of the ballot from becoming a menace to rational liberty. The O'Kane gang and its captain at Gravesend, L. L. the Thompson gang and its captain across he river, and the Pat Farrel gang and its captain at Pittsburg-these gangs of ruflians and the men who employ them should be gathered in by the law, put to service in the penitentiaries and forever disfranchised, as the penalty of their crimes.

Will Cause a Revival of Business. Louisville Commercial

Business will revive now. In the face of the returns of Tuesday there will be no free-trade foolishness by the House committee on ways and means, or if there is it will not get through the Senate. Belief in that will encourage manufactories to resume work and we will see better times.

Calling His Attention. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Will Secretary Gresham please turn to the letter "H" in Uncle Sam's "Ready Reminder" book and see if that Hawaiian business was ever settled? If the matter is not thus listed, look in the drawer marked "Bungled."

Timely Warning.

Philadelphia Press. "Don't expect miracles," says the Louisville Courier-Journal of the prospect of a

Praise with a Qualification. President Cleveland deserves credit for

being better than his party. But it should

revival of trade. Oh! no; don't. Don't,

for instance, expect any revival of trade

with a tariff revision still clouding the

be remembered that the party he is superior to is only the Democratic party.

Not One Good Reason.

Kansas City Journal. We never see a Union veteran or a colored man in the Democratic party without feeling that he has not a single inday and showed us a skull taken from the telifigent reason for being there.